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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/623,110	07/18/2003	Uri Sagman	4451.003200/RFE	4435
23720 7590 06/01/2007 WILLIAMS, MORGAN & AMERSON 10333 RICHMOND, SUITE 1100 HOUSTON, TX 77042			EXAMINER EBRAHIM, NABILA G	
			ART UNIT 1618	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 06/01/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/623,110	Applicant(s) SAGMAN ET AL.	
	Examiner Nabila G. Ebrahim	Art Unit 1618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 March 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4,6-10 and 12-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4,6-10 and 12-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 3/7/07 has been entered.

Status of Claims

Claims 1,3,4,6-10 and 12-19 are pending in the application.

Claims 2, 5 and 11 are cancelled.

Status of Office Action: Non-Final

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

In view of Applicant's arguments the rejection of claims 1-3, and 7, 8 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Erlanger et al. US 6593137 "Erlanger" is withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claim 1,3,4,6-10 and 12-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Erlanger et al. US 6593137 (Erlanger) in view of CA Haberzettl, Nanomedicine: destination or Journey? Nanotechnology 13 (2002) R9–R13 (hereinafter Haberzettl) and further in view of Williams JA et al. (Targeting and therapy of human xenografts in vivo using radiolabeled antibodies.) Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys. 1990 Sep;19(3):633-42 (hereinafter "Williams").

Erlanger discloses a therapeutic antibody which is specific for a fullerene or derivative thereof, wherein the fullerene is selected from the group consisting of a fullerene carbon compound having from 20 to 540 carbon atoms, (col. 2, lines 15-18). Erlanger discloses that the possibility of covalent linkage between fullerenes and a specific monoclonal antibody is raised and can be tested (col. 20, lines 4-6), and explains the way of testing the linkage in (col. 20, Lines 18+).

Erlanger used a fullerene specific antibody, however, the reference does not disclose an antibody, which recognizes an antigen.

Haberzettl teaches Buckyballs, fullerenes, nanotubes is the short name for a molecule composed of 60 atoms of carbon arranged in a hollow sphere developing

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nanobots, successful drug delivery architectures will be enhanced by allowing them to target a particular tissue or organ. The most likely mechanisms to be employed are based on antigen/antibody interactions or binding of target molecules to membrane-bound receptors. Habertzettl discloses that drugs are being encapsulated in a variety of nanoparticles to enhance effectiveness and decrease side effects or to overcome solubility and toxicity issues, these drugs such as nanoparticle-stabilized doxorubicin.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to produce a fullerene tube attached to an antibody that recognizes an antigen and add a drug such as doxorubicin to enhance the treatment of a disease as disclosed by Habertzettl.

Erlanger and Habertzettl did not disclose the Ab comprising an antigen-binding site selected from the group recited in claim 4.

Williams disclosed radiolabeled antibodies provide a potential basis for selective radiotherapy of human gliomas. Williams used monoclonal antibodies QCI054 and ZME018, which define a tumor-associated and a second melanoma-associated antigen, respectively, demonstrate positive immunoperoxidase staining of the tumor.

Because William disclosed the effectiveness of ZME-018 in treating cancers, it would have been obvious to a man skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to use ZME-018 with fullerene to therapeutically target the cancer site. The expected result would be a composition that comprises a fullerene, an anti-body, which recognizes an antigen, and a radioisotope to be used in a method of treating a cancer.

Instant claim 14 recite the treatment of oxidative stress disease, since Williams include gliomas in his reference, it is recognized that glioma is an oxidative stress disease as evidenced by KL Tsai et al. (Mechanism of oxidative stress-induced intracellular acidosis in rat cerebellar astrocytes and C6 glioma cells), *The Journal of Physiology*, Vol. 502, Issue 1 161-174, 1997.

The three references did not disclose the doses for using these compounds to treat cancers or oxidative stress syndrome. However, it is within the skills of an artisan to adjust the dose according to the severity of the condition and the needs of the patient.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to produce a fullerene tube attached to an antibody that recognizes an antigen and add a drug such as doxorubicin to enhance the treatment of a disease as disclosed by Haberkettl, the artisan would be further motivated to use ZME-018 with fullerene to therapeutically target the cancer site because William disclosed the effectiveness of ZME-018 in treating cancers. The expected result would be a composition that comprises a fullerene, an anti-body, which recognizes an antigen, and a radioisotope to be used in a method of treating a cancer or an oxidative stress disease.

3. The prior art made of record is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Laura L. Dugan et al. (Carboxyfullerenes as neuroprotective agents) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* Vol. 94, pp. 9434-9439, August 1997, *Neurobiology*. The article discloses that

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Crboxylic acid C60 derivatives may have attractive therapeutic properties in several acute or chronic neurodegenerative diseases.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1,3,4,6-10 and 12-19 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

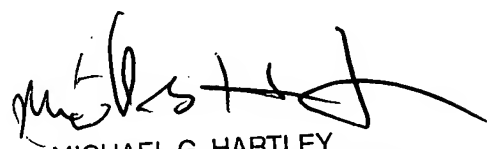
Correspondence

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nabila G. Ebrahim whose telephone number is 571-272-8151. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Hartley can be reached on 571-272-0616. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Nabila Ebrahim


MICHAEL G. HARTLEY
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER